







## Grand Jury Investigates Alleged Drug Use at USAir

By Ralph Blumenthal

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A federal grand jury in Pittsburgh is investigating allegations of drug abuse by members of USAir flight crews, including a pilot who nearly died of a cocaine overdose, according to lawyers.

A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration said Monday that USAir had been placed under "increased surveillance."

Officials of Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh said that the pilot was brought to the hospital's emergency room on Sept. 10 and died two days later.

The Pittsburgh-based airline said in a short statement that it was "aware" of one case of drug abuse involving a USAir pilot who, it said, "was not on duty at the time and has been removed from flying status."

An airline spokesman, David H. Shipley, said USAir would not respond to any questions about the matter.

USAir, the sixth-largest airline in the United States, has about 1,900 pilots and 2,500 flight attendants.

"We are concerned and have USAir under increased surveillance," said Fred Farrand, a spokesman for the aviation administration.

But he said there was no indication of a drug problem among pilots, and he noted that there had been no airline accidents in which drugs or alcohol were found to have been factors.

The existence of a grand jury investigation was first reported on Sunday by The Pittsburgh Press.

The newspaper quoted officials of area hospitals as having complained that although they had treated the pilot and about a dozen members of USAir for cocaine overdoses and other drug reactions, they were forbidden by confidentiality laws from going to the authorities. Some, however, reported the cases anonymously, a doctor said Monday.

A Pittsburgh lawyer, John C. Botelli, said Monday that he had been approached by several USAir employees seeking representation before the grand jury.

He said he believed that the investigation was about two months old and that it appeared to involve sales and distribution of drugs by crew members as well as drug abuse and possible misuse of operation of an aircraft.

## AMERICAN TOPICS



**MOVIE MAGIC MOVES OFF SCREEN** — An audience at Walt Disney World, in Lake Buena Vista, Florida, reacting to special effects during the premiere of "Captain EO and the Spaceships," a film produced by George Lucas and directed by Francis Ford Coppola. Laser beams shoot out from the screen and fog pours into the theater.

### Top Racist Finds Job A Tough Row to Hoe

Being national head of the Ku Klux Klan, the white racist organization, can be "a royal pain sometimes," says James Farrand, who was elected imperial wizard last month.

Mr. Farrand, a tool-and-die maker from Shelton, Connecticut, is the first 120-year-old and the first Roman Catholic to head the Klan in its 100-year history.

Says a member wants a pair of "Klan" earrings, Mr. Farrand told The New York Times.

"Who do you think has put in the order with the manufacturer?" The imperial wizard.

With Klan membership estimated at 5,000 nationally and dwindling, there is more to imperial wizardry than simply promoting the notion of white supremacy.

"You know, imperial wizard is an unpaid job," Mr. Farrand said. "But if there's anything legal, I have to show up in court."

Granted, the Civil Liberties Union helps us, but I have to be there."

And the paperwork? "I hate getting these handwritten letters from Klansmen," Mr. Farrand said. "I can't read their writing. I'm an advocate of Klansmen typing everything."

He said Catholics have been admitted to the Klan ever since John F. Kennedy was elected president. "If a Catholic could be elected president then he could join the Klan."

### Short Takes

Don't let sleeping dogs lie, says Barbara Booz, owner of Timbers Outfitters Center Inc. of Birmingham, Michigan. "Ninety-five percent of the dogs in America don't have enough purpose in life," she says. "They're bored and frustrated. They no longer hunt. They don't pull sleds. They're unemployed." So they bark a lot, chew up the rug or dig holes in the lawn. She advises taking dogs places, like the car wash or the ball game, and teaching them to sit, lie down and fetch.

The U.S. Navy is going ahead with plans to build a new generation of lighter-than-air craft to help plane ships find and destroy low-flying cruise missiles. The Goodyear Aerospace Corp. is expected to compete with Boeing Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. for the contract.

Goodyear said the navy had indicated it might buy as many as 75 nonrigid airships, or blimps, at roughly \$50 million apiece.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

### More Places Adopt Promotional Slogans

More and more communities are seeking dynamic slogans. The Bakersfield, California, convention bureau turned down such waggish suggestions as "Bakersfield: Where Lizards Go to Die" and "Bakersfield: Everybody's Gotta Be Somewhere."

No motto has yet been chosen. Pittsburgh decided on "Pittsburgh's the One."

After Governor Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey launched a tourism campaign with "New Jersey and You. Perfect Together," it was discovered that he had bought a vacation home in New York. Irvine, California, adopted "Another Day in Paradise." The Paradise, California, chamber of commerce said it had no plans to retaliate with "Another Day in Irvine."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

## Tying Down the Ties That Bind: Pre-Marriage Pacts Rise in U.S.

By Beth Ann Krier

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The man's fiancée was slim. He filed her that way. He wanted her to stay that way. And he was determined to do everything within his power to ensure her continued slenderness.

He could not force her body to remain in his preferred configuration. But he could provide an incentive, or a threat. Before the wedding, the groom got his bride to agree to pay a fine if she gained weight, refundable upon weight loss.

This was no idle promise. The couple backed it up in writing in a prenuptial agreement negotiated by a New York attorney.

Welcome to marriage, contractual style, circa 1986, a time when legal documents increasingly are spelling out everything from divorce settlements after the wedding to who gets to keep the remodeled apartment after the divorce.

It is not uncommon to find prenuptial contracts decreasing that spouses will alternate in choosing vacation spots, that the parties will share equally in disciplining children or that the partners have fully disclosed to each other the nature of their prior sex experiences.

One Los Angeles woman specified in her agreement how many weeks of vacation her husband would be required to take each year and how many nights per week he must take her out to dinner.

No one knows how many prenuptial contracts are being negotiated today in the United States; they are private agreements and may come to public attention only in the event of a contested divorce.

But lawyers say they are seeing a rising demand for all sorts of prenuptial agreements, from the strictly financial to those with unusual lifestyle clauses. Many former divorce lawyers now call themselves matrimonial practitioners or family law specialists.

Couples are getting picky enough about the conditions of their marriages to pay lawyers from \$500 to \$10,000 to set those conditions down in legal terms.

Some lawyers, including Michael Kelly of Santa Monica, California, attribute the trend to the fact that people are marrying at later ages and often bring more assets, more experience and higher expectations to their marriages.

Prenuptial agreements are occasionally drafted at the urging of business partners of the bride or groom. Co-owners of companies sometimes insist on prenuptial agreements because they fear that a hostile divorce action could subject a company to litigation.

The women's movement has also had an influence. As Lenore J. Weitzman, a Stanford University professor, said, the boom in prenuptial agreements, "Young idealistic couples want to form egalitarian relationships and want to be sure that marriage truly is an equal partnership."

Ms. Weitzman, an associate professor of sociology and the author of "The Marriage Contract: A Guide to Living with Loves and Spouses," also credited "people who know how disadvantaged women can be in the divorce courts" for part of the increase.

And there are still requests for prenuptial agreements from their most traditional customers: men who make considerably more money than their wives and who want to avoid singing the Jerry Reed hit song, "She Got the Gold Mine, I Got the Shaft," in case of divorce.

Sometimes the demands in prenuptial agreements are so outrageous that lawyers refuse to incorporate them in contracts.

Consider a case briefly handled by Jacalyn Barnett, a New York lawyer who had no trouble drafting the contract for the man who wanted his wife to stay slim.

Ms. Barnett refused to draw up a prenuptial agreement for a childless man about to marry a woman with children from a previous marriage. The man wanted his fiancée to promise that if the two were divorced after having one child of their own, he would automatically be granted custody.

He also insisted that the agreement state that if the couple produced more than one child, he would get what Ms. Barnett described as "his pick of the litter."

Some lawyers are critical of almost all prenuptial contracts. Joseph DiCanto of Chicago said that the contracts are frequently violated and often "fontend litigation."

"Life," he added, "is not a series of predictable events."

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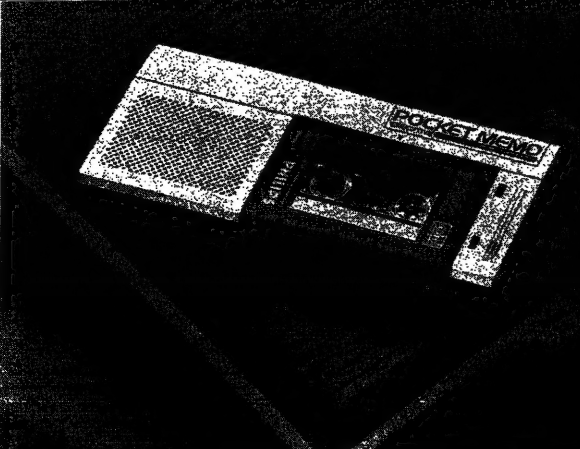
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# INSIGHTS

## Bhutto's Determined Daughter: A Threat to Zia and, Some Fear, to Pakistan Itself

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Staff Writer



Benazir Bhutto speaking at her home in Karachi recently. Behind her is a painting of her father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former Pakistani prime minister.

KARACHI, Pakistan — Thousands of people showed the path of Benazir Bhutto as she entered a packed auditorium in Karachi this summer. As the 33-year-old Pakistani opposition leader grunted and waved, the crowd stomped, clapped and cheered "Benazir! Benazir!"

Miss Bhutto brushed the petals from her auburn hair and adjusted her chiffon scarf to keep it modestly covering her head. A rhythmic song blasted from the loudspeaker, half disco and half tribal beat from Baluchistan, sung in Urdu by a local pop music queen.

Listen, all you holy warriors,  
Look at Benazir, the nation joins her,  
Long live Bhutto, long live Bhutto!

At the podium, Miss Bhutto peered from wide-framed glasses and spoke confidently, with a forceful jab of her hand, promising higher wages for workers and more land for peasants. Dropping her text, she denounced Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's president, as an evil usurper.

An army general in 1977, he had overthrown her father, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, ending the only period in which Pakistan has been governed by a popularly elected leader. Two years later, Mr. Bhutto was hanged on a disputed murder conspiracy charge.

"Will you workers and laborers help to destroy this man?" Miss Bhutto now asked. "Yes, yes," the crowd shouted. "Will you join our campaign to bring him down this summer?" "Yes, yes," the crowd called again.

Since his independence in 1947, Pakistan has been dismembered once and has seen three military coups, three wars with India, untold riots, assassinations and turmoil. But it has never seen anything like this.

In an Islamic state in which women are generally expected to be subservient, Miss Bhutto, educated at Radcliffe and Oxford universities, has established herself as Pakistan's most popular opposition leader. The anti-government activity she has helped foment since her return from voluntary exile last spring poses the most serious threat to the Zia regime in years.

In August, responding to the crisis, General Zia cracked down by arresting Miss Bhutto and 2,000 dissidents. He deployed police and army troops to suppress the ensuing anti-government riots in Karachi and rural Sindh province, her home territory.

For nine years, General Zia had ruled in just this authoritarian fashion, but last year he surprised many by shifting course, lifting martial law and turning the day-to-day functioning of the government over to an elected assembly and prime minister, Mohammed Khan Jinnah. Having again proved its ability to use force, the government this month released Miss Bhutto and said she could continue her political work as long as it remained peaceful.

Miss Bhutto has been hampered by defections, splits and a lack of discipline in her organization. And she is widely criticized for offering no convincing purpose in seeking power, beyond vindication of her father. Nevertheless, most politicians agree that Miss Bhutto might win a national election today. But the government stands firm in refusing to hold one until 1990.

Still, Miss Bhutto is in a position to help shape the future of Pakistan. She has proved her ability to draw crowds like no one else in the country's short history. Her political organization, the Pakistan People's Party, is the biggest and most powerful mass-based group in the country.

It has been a valued, Western-oriented ally on the borders of the Soviet Union.

In the 1970s, Pakistan was a difficult friend because of the 1977 coup, the Bhutto execution, allegations that it was producing a nuclear bomb and the destruction of the U.S. Embassy by a mob in Islamabad in 1979.

But after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan at the end of 1979, Washington came to see Pakistan as a "frontline state" against Communism. The Reagan administration granted it \$3.2 billion in military and economic assistance, one of the largest U.S. aid commitments. U.S. officials have long encouraged the Zia regime to move toward representative government, and many are concerned that Miss Bhutto

THE United States has an unusual stake in the drama being played out in Pakistan. Since the 1950s, Pakistan has been a key element in U.S. policy toward South Asia.

so's aggressive tactics may jeopardize that process.

The violent unrest that has accompanied Miss Bhutto's challenge to General Zia has raised the larger question of whether Pakistan can ever peacefully resolve the competing demands of its political factions.

In Pakistan, some say Miss Bhutto's challenge may leave the country stronger than before. Others fear that her demands for fresh elections next year cannot be reconciled with the government's determination to hang on, and that her drive might produce more turmoil, forcing the army to intervene and reimpose martial law.

"If that happens, the people will be democratized and they will give up on this country altogether," said a Karachi politician. "It will be the last nail in the coffin of Pakistan."

Miss Bhutto is nothing if not a prodigal of her father, who died on his way to the gallows. She was a wealthy feudal landholding family in the southern Sindh province, the late prime minister, who was elected to power in 1971, was an arrogant, charismatic, brooding and suspicious politician who governed with great fear and ruthlessness.

With Miss Bhutto's younger sister and brother still in school, it fell to her and her mother to fight against his conviction. They exhausted every legal avenue but, in the end, General Zia rejected the appeals of leaders around the world and authorized the execution.

Two years after her father's execution, Miss Bhutto was herself jailed after anti-government rebels hijacked a Pakistani jetliner and flew it to Syria. The hijackers said they were from a guerrilla organization run by Miss Bhutto's two younger brothers. Investigators charged that this group had backed from Libya, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Miss Bhutto spent the summer of 1981 in solitary confinement in a prison on the scorched plains of Sindh. After her release, she looked emaciated and had bandages and fainting spells. Finally, in 1984, the government let her leave the country for medical care and recuperation in England.

"Benazir was transformed by the fights in those difficult years," says Peter W. Galbraith, a college friend who is the son of the former United States ambassador to India, John Kenneth Galbraith. "Nothing in her background suggests that she would have had such courage to see it through."

After the coup against her father, Miss Bhutto inherited leadership of his party. In their grief and confusion, party leaders and workers felt that the Bhutto dynasty could keep them unified. But while in England the last two years, Miss Bhutto fought with many of her father's loyalists over party strategy.

"They treated her like a little punk girl," said a colleague. The squabbles continued when Miss Bhutto returned to Pakistan last year to bury her younger brother, Shah Nawaz, at the family estate in Larkana. He had mysteriously died of poison at his luxury apartment on the French Riviera — another blow to Miss Bhutto and to her mother, who was ill herself.

had to suffer solitary confinement in a small prison.

The question today is whether these experiences strengthened Miss Bhutto's character or transformed her into a distrustful, impetuous loner striving for vindication.

As a child, Miss Bhutto was called Finky, a nickname her oldest friends still use. She went to convent schools and grew up with servants, governesses and family dinners at the Bhutto mansion in the Karachi suburbs and the ancestral home in Larkana.

At Radcliffe and Oxford, friends say, she studied politics but never developed a distinct set of views. Instead, she excelled at campus politics and at the Oxford Union, the prestigious debating society.

In the summer of 1977, Miss Bhutto planned to return to Pakistan and take up a career in government. But within days of her arrival, the army seized control.

As Miss Bhutto recalls it, former advisers began to visit the ousted prime minister, demanding money and threatening to defect. Then one day a former cabinet minister urged Miss Bhutto to leave the country. In the evening, she discussed the incident with her father. That night, the police seized him on a murder charge.

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"I thought to myself, my brother is dead, my mother has got cancer, I have suffered and

made sacrifices — and for what? Miss Bhutto said recently. But she came back to Larkana in August 1985 for a brief stay, to be greeted by tens of thousands of supporters. It was the biggest anti-government demonstration in years, and Miss Bhutto took it as a sign to persevere.

WHEN Miss Bhutto was named party leader, the real power in the party was in the hands of the elders, who expected Miss Bhutto to serve merely as a symbol. When she returned this year, however, her supporters among the workers did such an effective job in organizing her rallies and bringing out hundreds of thousands in trucks and buses that they felt entitled to make her the leader in fact.

As a result, Miss Bhutto has a better grip on her party. But she has also fueled fears that she would indulge in her father's excesses. Politicians throughout Pakistan now criticize Miss Bhutto for intolerance of dissent.

"She is arrogant and has no practical experience in politics," said Khwaja Khuramuddin, a prominent anti-government politician. "She is repeating all her father's mistakes by turning against her own people. We'll never have an election unless we're all allied."

Miss Bhutto insists that she must do things her own way. In conversation, a shadow crosses her face when she is asked about her father's record of repression, the stories of jailings and torture documented by Amnesty International and other human-rights groups.

Friends say that Miss Bhutto cannot accept any criticism of her father. "You can never bring it up with her," said a senior party leader. "She won't accept it. Her demand for loyalty is total."

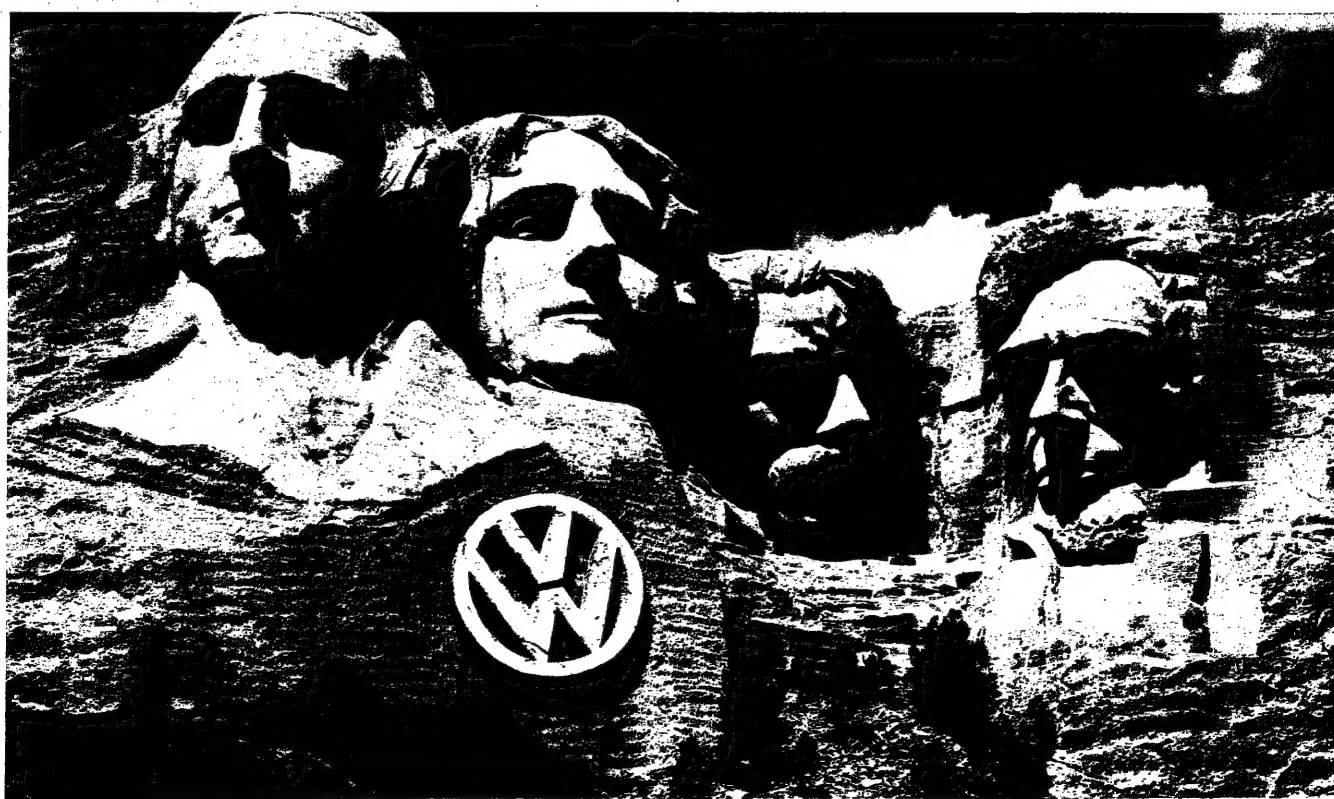
Many Pakistanis have become alarmed by the number of Soviet-Afghan-sponsored bombings and air incursions that have increased recently in Pakistan territory near the Afghan border. And Pakistan has become enmeshed in the Afghan conflict because of the supposedly covert American aid — now reported at \$470 million a year — to Afghan "freedom fighters" operating from bases in Pakistan.

Backing for the Afghan rebels appears to be generally popular throughout Pakistan, except among the educated classes that form a major part of Miss Bhutto's power base. They argue that the support of the rebels means that the three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan already straining social services and taking up jobs cannot go home. Miss Bhutto cites just this argument in assailing the Zia regime for its handling of the situation. She has, however, never called for a unilateral cutoff in aid to the rebels.

U.S. policymakers are wary of Miss Bhutto's position on Afghanistan, remembering perhaps that her father was less than a friend of the United States and once accused the Central Intelligence Agency of involvement in his downfall.

Washington is also concerned that Pakistan is producing a nuclear bomb. Both General Zia and Miss Bhutto assert they oppose building such a weapon, but many experts in the United States feel that the country is close to that goal.

(This article has been excerpted from The New York Times Magazine.)



### Some of the greatest Americans are German.

There are two Germans making it particularly big in the U.S. And both happen to hail from the same city, Wolfsburg, home of Volkswagen.

The first is the Golf GTI. US magazine 'Motor Trend' elected its US version 'Best car in America 1985', when it came first in six

of their test categories: Quality, comfort, driving characteristics, road holding, handling and economy. The second is the Jetta. The best-selling German car in America. 'Ward's Auto World' hailed it as 'Best car' among

economical family saloons in 1985. 'Motor Trend' described it as one of the best imports in 1985. So to what do these cars owe their success? The same qualities to which the Beetle owed its success. Meticulous workmanship, German engineering

and, of course, rigorous testing. Qualities greatly admired in Germany. And evidently in America too.

What is it the Americans say about their country? If you can make it here, you can make it anywhere. Who are we to argue.



# U.S. Is Told by Tribunal To Return \$500 Million In Debt Interest to Iran

**New York Times Service**  
NEW YORK — Under a recent ruling of the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal in The Hague, the United States must return more than \$500 million to Iran, money that came from excessive interest payments made by Iran.

The claims tribunal was created Jan. 20, 1981, the day of President Ronald Reagan's inauguration and the day the Iranian hostage crisis was resolved. It decides claims arising out of the freezing of Iranian assets imposed by President Jimmy Carter.

Three funds were set up to resolve these claims: one of \$1 billion to resolve the legal claims filed in U.S. courts by American companies owed money by Iran; a fund of \$1.418 billion for bank claims; and a fund of \$3.667 billion to pay off Iran's syndicated bank loans.

The judgment against the United States, dated Aug. 20 and released last week, involved payment of interest on the syndicated bank loans. During the hostage crisis, Iran had been paying interest to foreign banks, but not to U.S. banks. And in the haste to resolve the hostage crisis before Mr. Carter left office, there was no time to calculate exactly how much Iran had paid the foreign banks.

About a month after the hostages were released, it became clear that Iran had paid the United States \$360 million more than it owed, in interest that had already been paid to foreign banks.

The United States has sought to keep that money plus interest, about \$500 million, at least until all the claims against Iran are resolved, which is likely to be another five years.



**EGYPTIAN IN ISRAEL** — Egypt's new ambassador to Israel, Mohammed Bassouini, left, is presented with his credentials by an Israeli official. Egypt had withdrawn its envoy in 1982 after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

# Israeli Planes Raid Near Beirut As Tension Rises Over Troops

By Nora Boustany  
Washington Post Service

**TYRE, Lebanon** — Israeli planes bombed Palestinian targets in the hills around Beirut and along the southern coast at low altitude Tuesday as a military buildup along the border near the town of Tyre was intended to provide a permanent presence in the area.

A position of one guerrilla group, the Marxist Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was demolished as night Israeli jets swooped over the Tyre-held mountains tops near Beirut. A spokesman for the Druze Progressive Socialist Party said two women had been wounded in the raid.

Palestinian fighters had apparently vacated their positions. Hundreds of Israeli troops have moved along approaches to the so-called security zone that Israel has established in southern Lebanon. People living near the border strip said Tuesday that they feared

Israel would try to reinforce the South Lebanon Army militia, which supports its forces, as a prelude to a sweep into their area.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, speaking during a tour of South Lebanon Army outposts, indicated that Israel's northward thrust was intended to provide a permanent presence in the area.

He gave the first official confirmation that Israel had sent reinforcements to the security zone. In another development, a Soviet-made Katyusha rocket struck near a position of the French contingent of the United Nations Truce Supervision Force in Lebanon, or UNIFIL, but caused no casualties.

The French plan to move their headquarters to less exposed positions on Friday, UN sources said. The 1,500-man French contingent has been moved over 15 positions to the UNIFIL, following stepped-up attacks.

Rocking from hills controlled by the South Lebanon Army has alarmed residents of towns near the Israeli border zone. One resident said the moderate Shiite Arab movement was ramping checkpoints in the town.

Pro-Israeli Shiite clerics in southern Lebanon have vowed that any Israeli action will trigger an escalation in hit-and-run attacks.

Israel's troop movement Tuesday was seen as a show of force aimed at restoring morale to the South Lebanon Army, which lost 16 men in recent weeks during attacks by Hezbollah guerrillas.

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria was quoted Tuesday as having said he thought it unlikely that Israel would attempt to invade Lebanon, Syria's response "would be a response."

# SHEVARDNAZDE: Expresses Optimism on Summit, Daniloff Affair

(Continued from Page 1)  
United Nations on charges of spying against the United States. Lawyers in the Zakharov case were discussing a trial date Tuesday.

Mr. Shevardnadze's speech repeated Soviet criticisms of U.S. arms-control policies.

But he told the General Assembly: "Let me say that we are far from regarding our relations with the United States as holding no promise. Later, encouraging outlines of meaningful agreements have been emerging."

"A summit meeting is also a realistic possibility. We could move forward rather smoothly, if that is what the U.S. side wants."

Mr. Shevardnadze met last week with Mr. Shultz in Washington on matters relating to a possible summit meeting this year. During his Washington visit, Mr. Shevardnadze met with the White House to discuss the Daniloff case.

Addressing the UN delegates, Mr. Shevardnadze criticized Mr. Reagan's speech on Monday, saying:

which the president said that the Soviet Union bears responsibility for the consequences of its arrest of Mr. Daniloff, who is the U.S. News & World Report correspondent in Moscow.

Without mentioning Mr. Daniloff, the Soviet foreign minister said, "It is regrettable that the arrest of the UN General Assembly was used in such a way," but added that he would "not enter into polemics" and respond to "that propaganda speech."

Mr. Shevardnadze criticized Mr. Reagan's proposals for continued research on space-based weapons systems, reiterating Soviet contentions that the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative must be stopped.

"There is a need to address one key point," he said. "I am referring to the attempt to provide a philosophical rationale for the assertion that new sophisticated technology of war is capable of reliably insuring security. It is precisely such philosophy that caused the tidal wave of armaments which has been growing year after year and is now threatening to crush the Earth."

"Whatever it does to conceal it, the so-called defensive space shield is being developed for a [nuclear] first strike," he said. "The first strike may become the last one and not just for the country which is attacked. Space weapons, like nuclear arms, do not recognize national boundaries; they do not choose whom to spare and whom to destroy. They would threaten not one country or several countries, but the entire world."

# HU: China Intends to Expand Role of the Free Market

(Continued from Page 1)  
tions to be made public soon and that as a result, foreign businessmen would be "relatively more pleased than they are now."

Over the past year, foreign businessmen operating in China have complained increasingly of rising costs and labor costs, unpredictable changes in rules and regulations, lack of access to the Chinese market, and a foreign exchange shortage that has cut a chill over much business activity.

Getting profits out of the country in the form of foreign exchange has been a long-standing problem for businessmen. Mr. Hu said the new regulations would address this issue.

Mr. Hu indicated that a major

problem in China's modernization effort has been caused by Communist Party committees at various levels that have "interfered too much" in the day-to-day management of the economy.

He said that some Communist Party cadres were unable to operate effectively in the economic sphere because of a low level of education and expertise.

Emphasizing his points by talking with his finger, the Communist Party leader said:

• Indicated that China was prepared to open talks over border disputes with the Soviet Union, but at a starting point Mikhail S. Gorbachev's offer to let the official border of the Amur River pass along the main river channel.

On border questions, Mr. Hu said, "If both sides take a realistic approach and respect the reality, it should be easy to settle this question."

• Said that he would like to accept a long-standing invitation to visit the United States but could not do so until he had something to show for it, an apparent reference to the need to reduce differences between Washington and Beijing over Taiwan.

• Acknowledged that the great majority of people in Taiwan were not interested in China's proposals for a reunification of Taiwan with the mainland under a "one country, two systems" formula.

Mr. Hu said this was due to a "news blackout" about China on Taiwan.

He said his country would continue the unilateral test but it has observed for the last year and he challenged the United States to match the Soviet move by agreeing to a comprehensive ban on testing.



**GEMAYEL GOES HOME** — President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon speaking Tuesday in Bldifaya, where his family has a summer home. On the fourth anniversary of his election, he stressed the United Nations' role in Lebanon and warned of an Israeli invasion in the south.

# SOVIET: Easing in Foreign Trade

(Continued from Page 1)  
nomic laws and would guarantee Soviet rights in all fields. However, it also said that profits from the enterprises would be shared proportionately by participants.

One Western diplomat here said that Soviet officials last week told a United Nations trade conference that the joint ventures would operate outside the dictates of the Soviet five-year plan.

These changes give new latitude to Soviet trade, freeing it from the highly centralized and bureaucratic structures of the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Moscow.

By loosening up central control and encouraging individual enterprises to compete in world markets, the Soviet Union is following a trend adopted by most other socialist and Communist countries.

It is also a reflection of official dissatisfaction with the Soviet Union's economic isolation and is part of a new effort to establish ties with the international trading organizations such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The Soviet share in world trade does not reflect the central level of the country's economic development or its demands," the decree said. "The export potential of mechanical engineering, is not being used satisfactorily."

The new flexibility is in part a response to the Soviet Union's bleak foreign trade picture this year, caused by the drop in oil prices and the trading value of the U.S. dollar.

By one estimate, the combination has cost the Soviet Union about 10 percent of its foreign earnings. A report by the Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies in August put the cost to the Soviet Union of plummeting oil prices alone at \$7 billion.

Soviet trade officials have raised the issue of joint ventures with several foreign companies in recent months.

**NUCLEAR: Chernobyl Leak**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
view of the reactor destruction after 24 hours of operator errors.

The Livemore report says that even "tamponing" the ruined reactor in concrete may not help, because the concrete encasement may have a design life of only 50 years, far less than the life of the radioactive material inside.

The study said that the underground reactors on the site, Units 1 and 2, when they are restarted, as the Russians plan to do, would have to be run by operators who are changed periodically because of radiation exposure. The study said 18 miles (29 kilometers) around the destroyed Unit 4. The fate of Unit 3 is unknown.

Summaries for the Western nuclear industry have noted that the Soviet reactor did not have a full Western-style concrete and steel containment above the reactor, but the report says it is not at all certain that any containment structure would have been strong enough to withstand the explosion that occurred.

The runaway reaction represented a power increase of more than 1,400 times in five seconds, to 100 times the unit's rated capacity.

Energy Department officials in the United States, however, said their study of the Chernobyl accident in the past month concluded that a similar runaway reaction could occur at any American reactor.

Debert F. Bunch, acting deputy assistant secretary of energy for reactor deployment, said at a news conference in Washington last Friday that American reactors could be shut down more quickly, had safety systems that could not be bypassed as easily as those at Chernobyl, and had other design features that prevented runaway reactions.

# BUSINESS IN EUROPE



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**NEW OPENINGS**  
BULGARIA, SHERATON SOKRA HOTEL, BALKAN (AUTUMN 1986)  
CYPRUS, LIMASSOL SHERATON RESORT & MARINA (EARLY 1987)  
PORTUGAL, PORTO SHERATON HOTEL, OPORTO (NOW OPEN)  
SPAIN, MADRID SHERATON HOTEL & TOWERS (NOW OPEN)  
WEST GERMANY, ESSEN SHERATON HOTEL

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# Paper Says France, Terrorists Talked

By Richard Bernstein  
New York Times Service

**PARIS** — A French newspaper, in a report to be published Wednesday, says that the government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac held direct negotiations with a Lebanese terrorist group believed responsible for the recent series of bomb attacks in Paris.

The Canard Enchaîné, a weekly newspaper known for its satirical commentary, said that French emissaries negotiated with the group, which calls itself the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, in Madrid in May and in later meetings.

The emissaries, the newspaper said, promised that a way would be found to release George Ibrahim Abdullah, the presumed leader of the group, in exchange for an end to a series of terror bombings that took place between December and March.

The newspaper claims that it was when France failed to release Mr.

Abdullah that the group launched a new wave of terror here this month, starting at midnight.

The French government had no comment Tuesday night on the newspaper report. In previous days, however, senior officials, responding to earlier press allegations, had denied that any consideration was even given to finding a way to free Mr. Abdullah.

Mr. Chirac in two televised announcements here has asserted that France would never "yield to terrorist blackmail."

A series of terror bombings attacks that has struck this city starting on Sept. 4 — killing 9 persons and wounding more than 160 — has been claimed by a group calling itself the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners. The group, which is believed to be the same as the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, has demanded the release of Mr. Abdullah and two convicted terrorists from French prisons.

The newspaper, in its issue appearing Wednesday, provides additional details to reports that appeared earlier in other newspapers here, including the authoritative Le Monde. The reports said that Mr. Chirac's government had at least given serious consideration to an early release for Mr. Abdullah.

Mr. Abdullah is the only man in Paris to face charges of

involvement in the 1982 murders of two diplomats in Paris, including Colonel Charles Kay, an American.

The newspaper, which does not name any sources for its report, says that following the contacts with Mr. Abdullah, the group, "French magistrats were mobilized to find arguments for a summary judgment" in favor of Mr. Abdullah in this case.

The Canard Enchaîné says that any plans to release Mr. Abdullah were foiled in July when the United States and the family of Mr. Kay formally became civil plaintiffs in the case against Mr. Abdullah, a judicial procedure that made a summary judgment virtually impossible.

The United States took the unusual step of filing in court as a plaintiff in the case because of longstanding worries that Paris might otherwise find a way of releasing Mr. Abdullah early.

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# ARMS: Missile Talks Are Stymied

(Continued from Page 1)  
United States issued a report that "both sides agreed that it was too hard to get in a single agreement."

Within the past few weeks, both sides have agreed that 100 warheads is a suitable limit for an "interim" agreement on intermediate range missiles. This would require a reduction of at least 136 U.S. warheads and 1,000 Soviet warheads in the European theater, according to a U.S. tally.

The United States favored 420, 500, and 600 U.S. official put it "both sides agreed that it was too hard to get in a single agreement."

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One of the ironies of considering

U.S. praise for its free-market economic policies and sober management of a \$19.5-billion foreign debt, one of the heaviest per capita in Latin America.

**Refugees Staying Abroad**  
Because of the new security measures in Chile, the United Nations refugee organization has stopped helping Chileans return home. Reuters reported from Geneva.

A spokesman at the headquarters of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said that repatriation had been suspended until the situation in Chile improved.

He said that there were still "tens of thousands" of Chilean refugees around the world.

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Wolfe	2027	13%	18%	11%
Scholl's	1844	29%	22%	22%
Amesbury	1923	21%	21%	21%
Tomlin	1715	5%	21%	52%
BAT	1897	6%	6%	6%
Alonzo	1559	5%	7%	7%
Ulrich	1493	7%	7%	7%
Trill	1400	16%	9%	9%
Wright	1227	5%	6%	5%
Wright	1217	1%	1%	1%
Borger	1217	1%	1%	1%
Wright	1217	1%	1%	1%
AEFF	1216	3%	3%	3%

High	Low	Close	Change
264.77	261.22	262.65	+3.43

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

### Hong Kong Near High

## Hong Kong Near High

**Resters**

HONG KONG — Share prices closed sharply higher Tuesday on strong overseas institutional demand, brokers said. Trading was heavy.

The Hang Seng Index rose 39 points to 1,992.60, just below the record of 1,997.90 set Sept. 11. The Hong Kong index rose 23.84 points to 1,254.63.

Brokers said sentiment was bullish because local stocks still appear to be a good bargain, in contrast to most foreign markets which seem to be nearing a peak.

will be the first to benefit, followed by industries likely to benefit from a strong economy, Nordberg said.

USX followed, falling 1½ to 2¾ after announcing Monday that it was weighing restructuring alternatives.

Ryan Homes jumped 7 to 50. NVHomes said it plans to begin a \$45-a-share tender offer for Ryan. Ryan said it had had no contact for NVHomes. On the American Stock Exchange NVHomes climbed 1 1/2 to 12.


Lucky Stores rose 1 1/4 to 33 1/4 while All Stores climbed 1 1/2 to 60 1/4.

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**S.**

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17th September 1996

any growth over the last 12 months. Because Most-Hennessy increased participation in Delbard to 66 percent as of July 1, 1986, these results were being consolidated in the second half of the year.

## الاعتماد على العمل















BUSINESS ROUNDUP

# Alusuisse Expects Loss To Diminish in 1986

**ZURICH** — Swiss Aluminum Ltd., which reported a large net loss last year, said Monday that it expected to make a substantial loss in 1986, the chairman said.

Hans Jucker, the chairman, told reporters that the company would also be obliged to carry out further write-offs this year. He gave no absolute figures.

The company, known as Alusuisse, posted a 1985 gross loss of \$2.5 billion Swiss francs (\$422.6 million) after a 1984 profit of 168.7 million francs. It paid no dividend on 1985 business after a 6-percent profit in 1984.

The loss this year, although expected to be substantial, would be considerably lower than last year, the company said. Next year, it said, it expected to make some operating profit or at least break even.

Alusuisse is restructuring after a battle with its parent, Mr. Jucker said. "It should be around the second half," he said.

# Lasmo Profit Plunged 86% In Half; Dividend Dropped

**LONDON** — London & Scottish Marine Oil PLC said Tuesday that its pretax profit in the six months ended June 30 plunged 86.2 percent from a year earlier, to £10.3 million (\$14.9 million at current exchange rates) from £74.9 million, because of a dramatic decline in crude prices in the period.

Lasmo, a worldwide producer of oil and natural gas, said it would not pay an interim dividend on its half-year figures because continuing price instability made it difficult to predict full-year profits. It paid an interim dividend of 4.5 pence a share last year.

Lasmo was the latest of several U.K. oil companies to post sharply lower earnings as the result of the collapse in crude prices over the last year. Last week, Enterprise Oil PLC said its first-half profit fell to £1.2 million from £6.7 million a year earlier.

Lasmo said its production revenue fell 48 percent from a year earlier, to £88 million, reflecting a drop in the average price of its North Sea oil to £11.1 a barrel from £22.6 in the period.

The company said its financial position remains strong, however. Net debt at the end of June was up only £2 million from a year earlier, to £105 million, yielding a debt-to-equity ratio of 0.3 to 1, it said.

Total production rose slightly, to 47,400 barrels of oil equivalent per day from 44,800 last year, it said, although North Sea oil output dropped to 26,350 barrels a day from 27,800.

Lasmo noted that production had increased despite oil price reductions and a cut in capital expenditures. Successful appraisal wells had increased net proven reserves by 10 percent, to 121 million barrels of oil equivalent, it said.

# U.S. S&L Insurance Fund Is Shrinking Steadily

**By Kathleen Day**  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. government fund that insures savings and loan deposits has shrunk by \$1.3 billion since January, leaving it as much as \$25 billion short of the amount needed to protect depositors of 252 S&Ls in danger of failing in the next 15 months.

The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. described its deteriorating condition in a letter to Representative Stanford E. Parris, a Republican of Virginia, who made the letter public Monday.

The House Banking Committee passed a bill Tuesday that would require the FSILIC to create a financing corporation to raise from \$15 billion to \$30 billion over the next five years. The Senate is working on a similar bill. Supporters hope the bills will be approved by the end of next week, when Congress is set to adjourn.

"Perhaps the greatest risk at this point is the possible crisis in public confidence," said Edwin J. Gray, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which regulates the S&L industry and operates the insurance fund.

Mr. Parris, who has waged a battle with Mr. Gray and the bank board to try to determine the extent of the S&L industry's problems and the potential problems with the insurance fund, said: "They're just now admitting that the situation is so bad we can't ignore it. This is the same wolf I've been crying for years."

As recently as February, Mr. Gray harshly criticized the General Accounting Office, the research arm of Congress, for reports that predicted a crisis very similar in scope to what Mr. Gray described in this letter.

In the letter, he said that as of Sept. 15, the S&L insurance fund had \$3.3 billion in reserves to pay out to depositors or buyers when

all S&Ls fail or are sold. That means the fund has 40 cents for every \$100 in deposits it guarantees, the letter said.

On Dec. 31, the S&L fund had \$4.6 billion, or about 58 cents for every \$100 of insured deposits. By comparison, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which insures bank deposits, ended 1985 with \$1.19 for every \$100.

Measuring the reserves available to pay depositors is one way to gauge the health of a federal deposit insurance agency. Another measure weighs the agency's loss for every \$1 worth of assets it takes over when it closes or sells an S&L.

The bank board estimates that it must now spend from 15 to 20 cents for every \$1 in assets it acquires from sick S&Ls, either through liquidation or sale of an institution.

Mr. Parris warned that based on information from the bank board and from the S&L industry, the government's actual average cost this year is likely to rise to 30 cents for every \$1. For example, Mr. Parris said, the bank board had to pay out 30 cents for every \$1 worth of assets in five Louisiana S&Ls it closed in June.

The bank board is trying to close or sell 130 S&Ls, with assets totaling \$47.6 billion, Mr. Gray said in the letter. In 1987 it expects to face problems at another 122 thrifts with assets of \$47.3 billion, he said.

Assuming the government must spend 20 cents for every \$1 of assets from these 252 institutions, the cost to the insurance fund would be \$19 billion. If the government's loss were 30 cents per dollar, the cost would grow to \$29 billion, Mr. Parris said.

# Renault Expects Sharply Lower Loss This Year

**PARIS** — Renault, the French state-owned automaker, expects its consolidated loss this year to be cut by half from last year's 10.92 billion francs (\$1.6 billion at current exchange rates), a senior company official said Tuesday.

The remarks by Jose Deleury, Renault's director, confirmed earlier forecasts.

Mr. Deleury's forecast for 1986 consolidated loss of between 5 percent and 4.2 percent of consolidated net turnover. In 1985, Renault's loss represented 8.9 percent of a consolidated turnover of 122.1 billion francs.

Mr. Deleury said the group's aim was to reach a 33-percent share of the French market, from 28.8 percent in 1985 and 30.7 percent in the first half of 1986.

In Western Europe, including France, Renault is aiming for a 31-percent share of the market, up from 20.7 percent in 1985, he said.

Mr. Deleury would be disappointed into product improvement and new models rather than more plants because production capacity was considered to be sufficient, he said.

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# COMPANY NOTES

**Deere & Co.** and **John Deere** have resolved their differences over access to markets in the proposed merger of Santa Fe Railway and Southern Pacific Transportation Co., officials said. It approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the new railroad would be called Southern Pacific & Santa Fe Railway.

**First Chicago Corp.** said it would reduce its work force by 250 employees, or 2.4 percent, as a result of a restructuring movement in April. First Chicago said that more jobs could be eliminated in 1987.

**Buick** said it would repay four loan stocks involving a cash outlay of \$118.4 million (\$171.4 million). Imperial said the repayments were part of a restructuring related to the agreement to sell Imperial's Crown brewing interests to Elders Ltd. Ltd. for \$1.4 billion. The issues are the Imperial 8-percent loan stock dated 1985/86, the 6.9-percent 2004/09, the 7.5-percent 2004/09 and the 10.5-percent 1990/95.

**Honda Motor Co.** said the price of Honda cars in the United States would increase in average 3.5 percent, or \$374 a car, when the 1987 model year begins this week.

**Industrial Equity Ltd.** confirmed rumors in share markets that it be-

came a substantial shareholder in Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., the Australian media group, last week, in a notice to stockholders, IEL said it held 18.04 million shares, or 11.83 percent of issued capital.

**MAN** (Netherlands) GmbH, the commercial vehicle division of MAN AG, said its sales of construction vehicles in West Germany rose well above the industry average in the first half of 1986. Sales of heavy construction trucks rose 22 percent, and sales of heavy dump trucks rose 26 percent, it said.

**McKesson Corp.** said Monday that it had agreed to sell its chemical-distribution concern, McKesson Chemical Co., for \$76 million to Univar Corp., a Seattle-based distributor of industrial chemicals.

**Co. de Salet Gobelet**, the first of 63 French state-owned enterprises to be sold to the public, will remain under the partial state control known as the "golden share" after it is sold later this year, Finance Minister Edouard Balladur said. The golden-share mechanism gives the state the power to veto board decisions and takeovers for the first five years after privatization.

**Siebe PLC** said Tuesday that it had started the \$35-per-share tender offer for all shares in Robertson Controls Co. that it announced Monday.

**Scandinavian Airlines System**

said it had started research with Boeing Co. on a new generation of aircraft. Plans are under way for two twin-engine planes for 90-100 or 140-150 passengers. A large-range version for 180-200 passengers is envisaged for later. SAS intends to replace its 100 planes starting in 1992 at an estimated cost of \$3 billion.

**Standard Chartered Bank PLC** seeks to have its shares quoted on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, according to its managing director, Michael McWilliam.

**Whitwell Corp.** said it was entering talks with Philips NV about possible joint production of appliances, to be sold outside North America.

# BUSINESS PEOPLE

# RJR Increases the Role of Horrigan

**By Arthur Hupke**  
*International Herald Tribune*

**RJR Nabisco Inc.** has announced increased responsibilities for Edward A. Horrigan Jr., the food and tobacco company's vice chairman. Mr. Horrigan, in addition to his current assignment to look after tobacco and two other units, Heublein Inc. and RJR Archer Inc., will oversee corporate public relations, corporate government relations and corporate affairs.

Mr. Horrigan, 56, had been president of RJR Republic Industries Inc. until it bought Nabisco Brands Inc. last year for \$4.9 billion. He has been vice chairman since then.

Last month, the company said that F. Ross Johnson, who had headed Nabisco, would become chief executive of RJR Nabisco in January 1988. That promotion of a Nabisco officer had caused speculation that the Winston-Salem, North Carolina, company would concentrate on the packaged-food side of the business at the expense of tobacco.

Some analysts said Mr. Horrigan's promotion demonstrated that RJR Nabisco did not plan to play down its tobacco business. Mr. Horrigan, the vice chairman, runs the company's domestic and international tobacco operations.

"I don't think they are giving up on tobacco," Neil Kaplan, an ana-

lyst with Interstate Securities, Charlotte, North Carolina, told The New York Times, "but a lot of people talk about it. Maybe they're showing that there will not be a major shift away from it."

MCA Inc., the Los Angeles-based entertainment company, named Thomas P. Pollock as a corporate vice president and chairman of its motion-picture group, succeeding Frank Price, who resigned last week. Mr. Pollock has been a senior partner with the entertainment law firm of Pollock, Bloom and DeLeon. His appointment confirmed predictions that Mr. Price would be replaced within.

McCaffrey & McCalk, a New York advertising agency owned by Saatchi & Saatchi of London, has promoted Bruce McCall to executive vice president and creative director. He is taking over from David B. McCall, no relation, the agency's chairman and chief executive, who at 58 is giving up the creative director's title after 23 years. Bruce McCall, 51, of Canadian origin, moves up from the creative directorship of the company's Mercedes-Benz automobile account.

**Presidential Airways Inc.** said James R. Bridges has been appointed chief operating officer in addition to his role as president and chief executive of Key Airlines, recently acquired by Presidential, which is based in Washington, D.C.

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# INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY FROM NEC.



**Combined strengths.**

The power of modern technology is the power of combined strengths. NEC is a world leader of long standing in four vital areas: communications, computers, electron devices, and home electronics.

Our innovative merging of these separate areas isn't surprising if you consider our experience.

More than 30 years in computers, with products ranging from supercomputers to personal computers. Over 85 years in communications, from business communications to satellite communications systems. NEC microwave communication links alone are extensive enough to circle the globe 45 times.

And intensive research and development efforts have made NEC the world's top-ranked producer of the sophisticated semiconductors so crucial to the integration of computers and communications.

Our commitment to an integrated "C&C" — computers and communications — technology provides answers to the networking and office automation needs of modern business. It also brings the power of integrated technology to the home. There are NEC products — from TV sets to home computers — designed to increase your enjoyment and understanding of the modern world.

In all, NEC manufactures over 15,000 products that are used in more than 140 countries. All are part of our integrated C&C technology.

Just as important as our wide range of products, NEC offers an unsurpassed combination of reliability, quality, and innovation. And a determination to make the NEC products you buy today a sound investment for the future.

**NEC**

C&C Computers and Communications

Via The Associated Press

Year	Team	Player	Pos.	Div.	Ratio to Team			Lg. Avg.	3 P. %	+/-
					Div.	Val.	Rate			
1979	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1978	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1977	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1976	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1975	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1974	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1973	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1972	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1971	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1970	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1969	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1968	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1967	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1966	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1965	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1964	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1963	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1962	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1961	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1960	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1959	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1958	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1957	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1956	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1955	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1954	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1953	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1952	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1951	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1950	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1949	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1948	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1947	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1946	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1945	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1944	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1943	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1942	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1941	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1940	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1939	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1938	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1937	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1936	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1935	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1934	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1933	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1932	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1931	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1930	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1929	76	Pharmacia	PF	1	12	12	100	100	0	
1928	76	Pharmacia	PF							

[illegible]

	1960	70	Quads	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DN	DO	DP	DQ	DR	DS	DT	DU	DV	DW	DX	DY	DZ	EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF	EG	EH	EI	EJ	EK	EL	EM	EN	EO	EP	EQ	ER	ES	ET	EU	EV	EW	EX	EY	EZ	FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK	FL	FM	FN	FO	FP	FQ	FR	FS	FT	FU	FV	FW	FX	FY	FZ	GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ	GK	GL	GM	GN	GO	GP	GQ	GR	GS	GT	GU	GV	GW	GX	GY	GZ	HA	HB	HC	HD	HE	HF	HG	HH	HI	HJ	HK	HL	HM	HN	HO	HP	HQ	HR	HS	HT	HU	HV	HW	HX	HY	HZ	IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IF	IG	IH	II	IJ	IK	IL	IM	IN	IO	IP	IQ	IR	IS	IT	IU	IV	IW	IX	IY	IZ	JA	JB	JC	JD	JE	JF	JG	JH	JI	JJ	JK	JL	JM	JN	JO	JP	JQ	JR	JS	JT	JU	JV	JW	JX	JY	JZ	KA	KB	KC	KD	KE	KF	KG	KH	KI	KJ	KK	KL	KM	KN	KO	KP	KQ	KR	KS	KT	KU	KV	KW	KX	KY	KZ	LA	LB	LC	LD	LE	LF	LG	LH	LI	LJ	LK	LL	LM	LN	LO	LP	LQ	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	LW	LX	LY	LZ	MA	MB	MC	MD	ME	MF	MG	MH	MI	MJ	MK	ML	MM	MN	MO	MP	MQ	MR	MS	MT	MU	MV	MW	MX	MY	MZ	NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	NF	NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK	NL	NM	NN	NO	NP	NQ	NR	NS	NT	NU	NV	NW	NX	NY	NZ	OA	OB	OC	OD	OE	OF	OG	OH	OI	OJ	OK	OL	OM	ON	OO	OP	OQ	OR	OS	OT	OU	OV	OW	OX	OY	OZ	PA	PB	PC	PD	PE	PF	PG	PH	PI	PJ	PK	PL	PM	PN	PO	PP	PQ	PR	PS	PT	PU	PV	PW	PX	PY	PZ	QA	QB	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL	QM	QN	QO	QP	QQ	QR	QS	QT	QU	QV	QW	QX	QY	QZ	RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK	RL	RM	RN	RO	RP	RQ	RR	RS	RT	RU	RV	RW	RX	RY	RZ	SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP	TQ	TR	TS	TT	TU	TV	TW	TX	TY	TZ	UA	UB	UC	UD	UE	UF	UG	UH	UI	UJ	UK	UL	UM	UN	UO	UP	UQ	UR	US	UT	UU	UV	UW	UX	UY	UZ	VA	VB	VC	VD	VE	VF	VG	VH	VI	VJ	VK	VL	VM	VN	VO	VP	VQ	VR	VS	VT	VU	VV	VW	VX	VY	VZ	WA	WB	WC	WD	WE	WF	WG	WH	WI	WJ	WK	WL	WM	WN	WO	WP	WQ	WR	WS	WT	WU	WV	WW	WX	WY	WZ	XA	XB	XC	XD	XE	XF	YG	YH	YI	YJ	YK	YL	YM	YN	YO	YP	YQ	YR	YS	YT	YU	YV	YW	YX	YY	YZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZX	ZY	Z
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12 Month		3 Month		6 Month		9 Month		12 Month	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
24	14	24	14	24	14	24	14	24	14
25	15	25	15	25	15	25	15	25	15
26	16	26	16	26	16	26	16	26	16
27	17	27	17	27	17	27	17	27	17
28	18	28	18	28	18	28	18	28	18
29	19	29	19	29	19	29	19	29	19
30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20
31	21	31	21	31	21	31	21	31	21
32	22	32	22	32	22	32	22	32	22
33	23	33	23	33	23	33	23	33	23
34	24	34	24	34	24	34	24	34	24
35	25	35	25	35	25	35	25	35	25
36	26	36	26	36	26	36	26	36	26
37	27	37	27	37	27	37	27	37	27
38	28	38	28	38	28	38	28	38	28
39	29	39	29	39	29	39	29	39	29
40	30	40	30	40	30	40	30	40	30
41	31	41	31	41	31	41	31	41	31
42	32	42	32	42	32	42	32	42	32
43	33	43	33	43	33	43	33	43	33
44	34	44	34	44	34	44	34	44	34
45	35	45	35	45	35	45	35	45	35
46	36	46	36	46	36	46	36	46	36
47	37	47	37	47	37	47	37	47	37
48	38	48	38	48	38	48	38	48	38
49	39	49	39	49	39	49	39	49	39
50	40	50	40	50	40	50	40	50	40
51	41	51	41	51	41	51	41	51	41
52	42	52	42	52	42	52	42	52	42
53	43	53	43	53	43	53	43	53	43
54	44	54	44	54	44	54	44	54	44
55	45	55	45	55	45	55	45	55	45
56	46	56	46	56	46	56	46	56	46
57	47	57	47	57	47	57	47	57	47
58	48	58	48	58	48	58	48	58	48
59	49	59	49	59	49	59	49	59	49
60	50	60	50	60	50	60	50	60	50
61	51	61	51	61	51	61	51	61	51
62	52	62	52	62	52	62	52	62	52
63	53	63	53	63	53	63	53	63	53
64	54	64	54	64	54	64	54	64	54
65	55	65	55	65	55	65	55	65	55
66	56	66	56	66	56	66	56	66	56
67	57	67	57	67	57	67	57	67	57
68	58	68	58	68	58	68	58	68	58
69	59	69	59	69	59	69	59	69	59
70	60	70	60	70	60	70	60	70	60

U		V		W		X		Y		Z	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
24	14	24	14	24	14	24	14	24	14	24	14
25	15	25	15	25	15	25	15	25	15	25	15
26	16	26	16	26	16	26	16	26	16	26	16
27	17	27	17	27	17	27	17	27	17	27	17
28	18	28	18	28	18	28	18	28	18	28	18
29	19	29	19	29	19	29	19	29	19	29	19
30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20
31	21	31	21	31	21	31	21	31	21	31	21
32	22	32	22	32	22	32	22	32	22	32	22
33	23	33	23	33	23	33	23	33	23	33	23
34	24	34	24	34	24	34	24	34	24	34	24
35	25	35	25	35	25	35	25	35	25	35	25
36	26	36	26	36	26	36	26	36	26	36	26
37	27	37	27	37	27	37	27	37	27	37	27
38	28	38	28	38	28	38	28	38	28	38	28
39	29	39	29	39	29	39	29	39	29	39	29
40	30	40	30	40	30	40	30	40	30	40	30
41	31	41	31	41	31	41	31	41	31	41	31
42	32	42	32	42	32	42	32	42	32	42	32
43	33	43	33	43	33	43	33	43	33	43	33
44	34	44	34	44	34	44	34	44	34	44	34
45	35	45	35	45	35	45	35	45	35	45	35
46	36	46	36	46	36	46	36	46	36	46	36
47	37	47	37	47	37	47	37	47	37	47	37
48	38	48	38	48	38	48	38	48	38	48	38
49	39	49	39	49	39	49	39	49	39	49	39
50	40	50	40	50	40	50	40	50	40	50	40
51	41	51	41	51	41	51	41	51	41	51	41
52	42	52	42	52	42	52	42	52	42	52	42
53	43	53	43	53	43	53	43	53	43	53	43
54	44	54	44	54	44	54	44	54	44	54	44
55	45	55	45	55	45	55	45	55	45	55	45
56	46	56	46	56	46	56	46	56	46	56	46
57	47	57	47	57	47	57	47	57	47	57	47
58	48	58	48	58	48	58	48	58	48	58	48
59	49	59	49	59	49	59	49	59	49	59	49
60	50	60	50	60	50	60	50	60	50	60	50
61	51	61	51	61	51	61	51	61	51	61	51
62	52	62	52	62	52	62	52	62	52	62	52
63	53	63	53	63	53	63	53	63	53	63	53
64	54	64	54	64	54	64	54	64	54	64	54
65	55	65	55	65	55	65	55	65	55	65	55
66	56	66	56	66	56	66	56	66	56	66	56
67	57	67	57	67	57	67	57	67	57	67	57
68	58	68	58	68	58	68	58	68	58	68	58
69	59	69	59	69	59	69	59	69	59	69	59
70	60	70	60	70	60	70	60	70	60	70	60

Y		Z		AA		AB		AC		AD		AE		AF		AG		AH		AI		AJ		AK		AL		AM		AN		AO		AP		AQ		AR		AS		AT		AU		AV		AW		AX		AY		AZ																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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BEIJING — China signed a \$2.5-billion contract with French and British companies Tuesday for the construction of a nuclear-power plant in Guangdong province.

Under the terms of the contract, the 1,000-Mw Daya Bay plant will be owned and operated by the Daya Bay plant company in 1992. French firms, the Atomic Energy of France and the Electricite de France, and British firms, the Atomic Energy of Great Britain and the British Nuclear Fuels, will build the plant. The plant's infrastructure has already begun, they added.

Fraternities of France will provide two 1,000-Mw pressurized water reactors. The reactors' nuclear turbines will be furnished by General Electric Co. of Britain.

The project aroused protests in Hong Kong. "The plant is a threat to the area's life and health," said one of the protesters. "The plant, where one million of the five million residents signed a petition expressing concern about the safety of the plant and calling for the project to be scrapped."

The plant will be owned by a joint-venture company, Guangdong Nuclear Power Corp., a subsidiary of the Guangdong Electric Power Co. of Hong Kong, the newspaper said.

Representatives of a dozen French and British firms, including the Atomic Energy of France, signed a "nuclear credit agreement" valued at \$1.7 billion that will serve as a financing framework for the project.

The newspaper stipulates that 70 percent of the power generated is destined for the British colony, which is due to return to Chinese sovereignty

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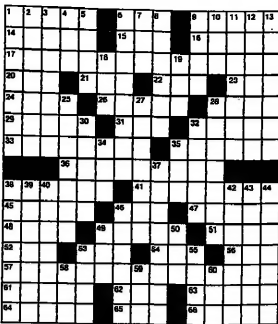
PEOPLE: OF

**Tuesday's  
OTC  
Prices**  
NYSE prices as of  
last New York time

10







**ACROSS**

1 From  
2 Type of jacket  
3 Mirages  
4 Luffy nest  
5 Fled  
6 Laggard  
7 Burgess book  
8 Kith's companion  
9 Second night  
10 Huno Gulf port  
11 Baking part  
12 Vegetable  
13 Nat and Natalie  
14 Cowboys or Raiders  
15 Plane fuel  
16 Converse  
17 Pump part  
18 Wobbled  
19 Waver  
20 Vienna underground denizen  
21 Second night  
22 Huno Gulf port  
23 Baking part  
24 Vegetable  
25 Nat and Natalie  
26 Cowboys or Raiders  
27 Plane fuel  
28 Converse  
29 Pump part  
30 Wobbled  
31 Waver  
32 Vienna underground denizen  
33 Second night  
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55 Waver  
56 Vienna underground denizen  
57 Second night  
58 Huno Gulf port  
59 Baking part  
60 Vegetable  
61 Nat and Natalie  
62 Cowboys or Raiders  
63 Plane fuel  
64 Converse

**DOWN**

1 Acquisitive  
2 Remove  
3 First  
4 Industrial revolution  
5 O.T. book  
6 Little dog, for short  
7 Beneficent  
8 Transport  
9 Public bacchanal, for short  
10 Headland  
11 "Casablanca"  
12 Star  
13 Familiarity  
14 Moseley  
15 Blatant  
16 Tatum  
17 Subjugate  
18 Bent  
19 Lunk  
20 Globetrotter  
21 John Jacob or Nancy  
22 "Down to the sea"  
23 "Let's go," in La Paz  
24 Bunchful  
25 One  
26 Inlet  
27 Balsam, e.g.  
28 Antofagasta de  
29 Argentina  
30 Hate from Ecuador  
31 Peak of  
32 Tensing's life  
33 Dutch  
34 Humanist and scholar  
35 Garden hybrid  
36 Fifty-year-old  
37 Topping for a  
38 Perfectionist's tool  
39 Dumbfounded river  
40 South or whip  
41 Boyman  
42 Follower  
43 John or Jane  
44 Jackie's late  
45 Chase  
46 Down Under  
47 Bird

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



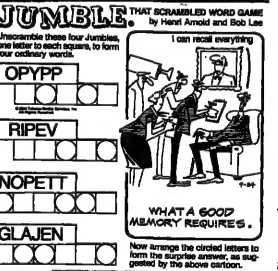
GARFIELD



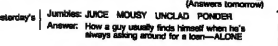
DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



WHAT A GOOD MEMORY REQUIRES



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	84	64	India	84	64
Austria	64	44	Japan	84	64
Belgium	64	44	Korea	84	64
Denmark	64	44	Malaysia	84	64
France	64	44	Philippines	84	64
Germany	64	44	Singapore	84	64
Greece	64	44	Taiwan	84	64
Ireland	64	44	Thailand	84	64
Italy	64	44	Vietnam	84	64
Netherlands	64	44			
Portugal	64	44			
Spain	64	44			
Sweden	64	44			
Switzerland	64	44			
UK	64	44			
US	64	44			

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Sept. 23

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam	Class	Prev.	London	Class	Prev.
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00

TECHNOLOGY

IN THE HIT EVERY FRIDAY

ANALYSIS OF IMPORTANT BREAKTHROUGHS AS THEY AFFECT COMPANIES AND INDIVIDUALS—WORLDWIDE

Amsterdam	Class	Prev.	London	Class	Prev.
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00
ABN	100	100.00	AA	100	100.00

BOOKS

**GOD'S SNAKE** 257 pages. \$15.95.  
By Irini Spanidou. 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10110.  
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"The first snake I saw was dead," reads the opening of Irini Spanidou's latest, visionary first novel, "God's Snake," and so were those of a long time after, but that first snake my father brought home and threw at my feet saying, 'A dead snake.' His orderly Manolis picked it up with some tongs and carried it out of the house, and I went back to my bedroom. It was an unusual occurrence, but that would be that, I thought. Not so."

Not an, indeed. For Manolis the orderly, complying with his master's insistence that the narrator "learn all I could learn about the ways of nature," will bring more snakes to 10-year-old Anna Karydina. Snakes will, twice through her imagination until she becomes convinced that God has sent His snake to watch her. There the snake was, coiled on top of the armchair opposite my bed, its head thrust out like a person's resting his chin on an open palm, looking at me as though to decide if I was indeed good."

And this is only the first in a series of waking nightmares lived through by a fiercely brave, sensitive girl growing up in postwar Greece, the daughter of a rigidly disciplined army officer and his bitterly disillusioned wife. These ordeals involve a series of unhappy encounters with animals, gradually ascending the evolutionary scale: a crow, a deer, a wolf, a German shepherd and, finally, a man who takes her into the woods and exposes himself.

How does Anna survive these trials, not to speak of the oppression of her parents? Part of the answer is the philosophy. Part of it is Anna's endless flight into the comic, the surreal into the real. Imagination is ultimately what this novel is about, as Spanidou—in an idiomatic English that sounds translated and yet achieves eloquence—portrays the developing artist.

Solutions to Previous Puzzles

1. STREW	2. HAIR	3. STREW	4. HAIR
5. STREW	6. HAIR	7. STREW	8. HAIR
9. STREW	10. HAIR	11. STREW	12. HAIR
13. STREW	14. HAIR	15. STREW	16. HAIR
17. STREW	18. HAIR	19. STREW	20. HAIR
21. STREW	22. HAIR	23. STREW	24. HAIR
25. STREW	26. HAIR	27. STREW	28. HAIR
29. STREW	30. HAIR	31. STREW	32. HAIR
33. STREW	34. HAIR	35. STREW	36. HAIR
37. STREW	38. HAIR	39. STREW	40. HAIR
41. STREW	42. HAIR	43. STREW	44. HAIR
45. STREW	46. HAIR	47. STREW	48. HAIR
49. STREW	50. HAIR	51. STREW	52. HAIR
53. STREW	54. HAIR	55. STREW	56. HAIR
57. STREW	58. HAIR	59. STREW	60. HAIR
61. STREW	62. HAIR	63. STREW	64. HAIR

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE winners of the mixed pairs event at the 1986 World Championships in Miami, Jon and Pam Wines, had to fight for a place on the diamond deal from the second session of play. They had reached three clubs after a pre-emptive jump raise and would have presumably failed by a trick, but their opponents bailed and arrived in three spades. The diamond king would have been an effective lead, but West took the club Jack. His wife took his ace and discarded dummy's diamond losers on his club winners.

North and South were vulnerable.

North	South
♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ A K Q J
♥ A K Q J	♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K Q J	♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K Q J	♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

West led the club Jack.

South worked on hearts and was forced to ruff two diamonds in the dummy. West eventually collected his aces in this end-position:

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A trump return would have prevented South to succeed, but West could not be prevented from taking the getting trick with the trump nine.

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